The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. IV.] [12s. per An.] THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1793. [3d. single.] [No. 190.]

Bricks & Stone
FOR SALE ON A CREDIT.

Will be Sold, at Public Vendue,
On Friday the 15th instant,
A KILN of BRICKS, containing about One Hundred Thousand, standing below the dwelling-house of Gen. *Robertson*; also a quantity of STONE, lying near the *Presbyterian Church*. Approved Notes, payable in the Bank, 90 days after the sale, will be taken in payment.

JAMES WILSON, V. M.
Alexandria, March 6, 1793. 189—2w.

FOR SALE
A TWO-ACRE LOT in the town of Dumfries, which is now occupied by Messrs. *Henderson Fergusson & Gibson*; upon which are the following improvements: A DWELLING HOUSE, STORE HOUSE, LUMBER-HOUSE &c.—For terms apply to *Richard Marshall Scott*, Esq. of Dumfries, or to the Subscriber in Alexandria.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.
March 7, 1793. 189—3w.

☞ JOHN BEATTY & HENRY WALKER respectfully inform the Public that they have entered into partnership to carry on the BISCUIT-BAKING BUSINESS, under the firm of BEATTY & WALKER; and, having rented the Bake-House of Mr. *Robert Lyle*, in this Town, formerly in the tenure of Messrs. *Anderson & Jamieson*, and engaged good Hands, they mean to prosecute said business with integrity and despatch. As they intend to procure none but good Materials, and wish to give general satisfaction to those who are kind enough to favour them with their custom, they hope to meet with the encouragement of the Merchants, Captains of Vessels and others of this place in particular, who, on proper notice, may be supplied with any quantity of Ship, Pilot, or small Bread, &c. on reasonable terms—and they have no doubt but those who are kind enough to make trial of their Bread, will find it their interest to continue their custom.

BEATTY & WALKER.

P. S. They began baking yesterday, and expect shortly to have a stock of Ship-Bread on hand, which they can furnish on a few days notice.

Alexandria, March 5, 1793. 189—3w.

☞ THE PARTNERSHIP of BUCHAN, PATTON & Co. having this day expired, those indebted to them are requested to make payment; and those who have any claims against them, will present them for settlement to the Subscribers; who propose continuing here in business, under the Firm of

James Patton & David Finlay.
Alexandria, March 5, 1793. 189—3w.

☞ I Have for Sale a few pair of BUR MILLSTONES, and an assortment of BOLTING-CLOTHS. Their quality (with judges) I think will be as good a recommendation as they can have. The Superfine I sell at *Four Dollars* per yard; others in proportion. ISAAC M'PHERSON.

Also for sale, at Vendue, on the 25th Instant, that STORE now occupied by *Robert Hamilton & Co.*

MARTHA M'PHERSON,
ISAAC M'PHERSON,
EDWARD BEESON.
Alexandria, March 6, 1793. 189—3w.

CITY-TAVERN,
SIGN *of the* BUNCH *of* GRAPES.

THE Subscriber informs his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has removed from the old House, where he has kept Tavern for four Years past, to his new and elegant Three-Story Brick House, fronting the West End of the Market-House, which was built for a Tavern, and has twenty commodious, well-finished Rooms in it where he has laid in a large Stock of good old Liquors, and hopes he will be able to give Satisfaction to all who may please to favour him with their Custom.

JOHN WISE.
Alexandria, Feb. 6, 1793. 187—3m.

☞ TICKETS in the *Washington Hotel-Lottery* to be sold by the Subscriber.

WILLIAM HERBERT.
Alexandria, Feb. 27, 1793. 188—tf.

BY the Commissioners appointed to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Washington, for the reception of Congress, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dols.

LIST OF PRIZES, VIZ.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out-houses, &c. &c. to cost		50,000
1	Cash Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

The sole design of this Lottery being to facilitate other improvements together with the Public Buildings—it is the particular desire of the Commissioners that these may be effected with as few deductions from the Prizes as possible. How far their endeavours may be answered, the scheme of the Lottery will demonstrate. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.

All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City-Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *William Deakins*, City-Treasurer of Washington; of Messrs *James Wess & Co.* Baltimore; of Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out-houses, *if presented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out-houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections & estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.
January 19, 1793.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living between Alexandria and George-Town, *a Negro Fellow* named BEN, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout made, about 35 years of age; he has two or three teeth out before, and is a very artful fellow. I lately purchased him of Mr. *Henry Washington*, of Westmoreland County, and I expect he will endeavour to get into that neighbourhood, and pass for a freeman. He professes to be a Baptist preacher. He took with him a Negro cotton great coat, breeches and shams; he also took a red velvet waistcoat, bound with gold lace, a pair of white cloth breeches, two ruffle shirts, and a London-brown broadcloth coat, worse for wear; also a brown linen knapsack, which he generally wears at his back. Any person who will take him up and bring him home, I will pay Eight Dollars, if in the County; if out of the County, the above Reward, and all reasonable charges. I forewarn all persons or masters of vessels, from harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

W'm H. WASHINGTON.
Fairfax County, Feb. 24, 1793. 188—3w.

JUST RECEIVED,
From the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings, and for Sale, at this Office,
A few elegant
PLANS
OF THE
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
Engraved on a new Plate.
Price 4*s.* 6*d.*

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, March 7, 1793.

At a Meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Alexandria, it was

RESOLVED,

THAT the said President and Directors shall meet at the Court-House in said Town, on Friday the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock of the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Fourth Payment of the Subscribers to the Bank agreeably to Law.

By Order of the Board,
GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

N. B. It is expected that all persons will come prepared with the money ready counted or weighed.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

January 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for 6 months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September, 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1793, will be paid on the said day, by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeable to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of , in the state of , and made oath that he is the same *A. B.* to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of , and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of , county of , state o do hereby constitute and appoint *C. D* of , my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of , my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the fourth day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
In the Presence of

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of Executors and Administrators must be accompained with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalid died, whose pension they claim.

By command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

☞ The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their Newspapers for the space of two months.

FOR SALE
A CHARIOT,
with Harness compleat for four Horses. A reasonable credit will be allowed if required.—Enquire of the Printers.
February 20, 1793. 188—3w.

Seed Potatoes.
A FEW bushels of a very excellent quality, just received and for sale, by
MURRAYS & WHEATON.
Alexandria, Feb. 27, 1793. 188—

Joseph Forrest
HAS FOR SALE,
PLAISTER of PARIS; SILK STOCKINGS, CHAMPAIGNE WINE, WINDOW-GLASS, of different sizes; GARDEN GLASSES, from 2½ to 1 foot diameter; and a few DEMI-JOHNS, which hold about 5 gallons each; all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms.
Alexandria, Feb. 28, 1793. 188—3w.

From the Columbian Centinel of Feb. 22.

MR. RUSSELL,

I WAS not a little surprised to see in the CENTINEL of Saturday last, the vain boasts of our *fellow city* of *Connecticut*, who supposed that their *abstemious* festival at Norfolk was sufficient to create admiration in the more *moderate* citizens of *Massachusetts*: But the preparations, which are now going forward, in one of the new-settled towns of *New Hampshire*, will shew them that their neighbours are not infinitely inferior to them in point of *Epicurism*: The poor but industrious inhabitants of the town, willing to contribute their MITE towards the general festivity, on the 22d instant, have raised a small subscription, to defray the expenses of the following arrangements:

The Morning is to be ushered in by an explosion of the fixed Stars in a *feu de-joie*; about 11 o'clock, all the inhabitants of the *Universe* will form a procession to march through the Galaxy, preceded by the music of the Spheres, to the Hall of *Boundless Space*, (which will be decorated with the star-bespangled canopy of Heaven) to partake of a repast composed of the animal and vegetable kingdoms of the fifteen neighbouring systems, made into a thin soup. After dinner, a few thousands of the most fragrant volcanoes will be provided for those who choose to smoke; and fifteen toasts will be drank out of the hemispheres of the planets, scooped out for the purpose, while the discharge of cannon will be feebly imitated by the fulminating "CRUSH OF WORLDS."

In the evening, fifteen myriads of *Comets* will be let off from the Northern pillars of Heaven's great CONCAVE; and the company will retire to dance in the "Chambers of the South"—till a *general conflagration* concludes the festivity of the day. ORION.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON the evening of Thursday, the 24th January, probably some hours after the citizens of Boston had eaten the CIVIC OX, and were dancing to the tune of CA IRA, Citizen *John Kelley*, a youth of 19 years of age, bound to the Subscriber till the age of 21, by a *ci-devant* obligation, commonly called an Indenture, inspired with the noble love of LIBERTY and EQUALITY, gallantly released himself from my service by the *manly* operation of *running away*. Any person possessed of a sufficient quantity of ANTI-REPUBLICANISM to intercept said Citizen *Kelley*, and bring him to an interview with the Subscriber, shall be rewarded with a 4½d piece, being the impression of that *arrant Aristocrat*, the King of Spain.

All persons are forbid to restrain the liberty of Citizen *Kelley*, so far as to suffer him to be shut within the walls of their houses, on the penalty which the law still inflicts upon those who harbour runaway boys.

JAMES BACKUS.
Norwich, Feb. 9, 1793.

From the Columbian Mirror.

Messrs. SMITH & PRICE,

SO numerous have the different modes of religious worship become, that you can scarcely go into a promiscuous company of a dozen people, but you will find half a dozen different kinds of religion, which frequently causes disputes, and opinions not only unfit for people in general to handle, but uninstructive.

Professing (as I do seriously) the most profound respect for religion, I have often thought of the great advantages that would be felt by society, if it could be made so to harmonize as to prevent the prejudices that are too often found to prevail. A plan, or rather an opinion, has lately occurred to me, which, I think, if adopted, would effectually procure the pleasing reconciliation; and though I am aware of falling under the censure of the highly tainted of every denomination, I will hazard it's publication, simplified so as to be understood by every capacity.

It appears from the best evidences I have heard, that the Roman Catholic religion was the first after Christianity, from which all others have branched out. Now if the first was called the National Bank, and the others branches, or offices of discount and deposite, and the people at large would agree that deposites in either were equally safe, and that the *genuine* notes of *all* should have the same value, it would, no doubt, bring about a general accommodation on that subject.

LIBERAL.
Alexandria, March 5, 1793.

☞ CASH given at the Printing-Office for RAGS: Also for old Seines, and old white Rope, belonging to Seines, after they are worn out, and unfit for fishing.

Red Clover-Seed,

Fresh, and of an excellent Quality,
FOR SALE, BY
JOHN NORWOOD.
Alexandria, March 14, 1792. 190—6w.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Rhea

Informs his Friends that he has opened a SCHOOL in the Room lately occupied by Mr. *Walker*, where those who are pleased to commit their Children to his care may expect their being taught, in a sober, careful manner, *Reading*, *Writing* and *English Grammar*, at 15s. per quarter; *Arithmetic* at 18s. Those of his Scholars, who wish to be instructed in the first principles of Music, shall be taught two evenings in each week, after the other School is dismissed, at 3s. 9d. per quarter.

A SINGING-SCHOOL will be taught three evenings in each week, for those, of all denominations, who wish instruction in the art. One evening will be devoted entirely to those who are unacquainted with the rules; this will be taught in the same room; the other two evenings it will be taught where it shall be thought most convenient. The price of tuition 7s. 6d.

A Meeting, for the purpose of Singing, is appointed at the Methodist Meeting-House, on Friday evening the 15th, where those who are desirous of joining, are requested to attend.

Alexandria, March 12, 1792. 190—3w.

The high-bred Horse

DARLINGTON,

Imported in the *Grand Duke* from *London*,
Stands at the *Bowling-Green* to cover Mares the present Season, at *Two Guineas* the leap, and *Four Guineas* the Season; which may be discharged, any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of *One Guinea and a Half* the Leap, and *Three Guineas* the season, with *One Dollar* to the Groom.

DARLINGTON is a beautiful bay, now rising six years old, full sixteen hands high, and in the highest order for covering. His great size, extraordinary running blood and justness of form, entitle him to be placed among the first covering horses ever imported into America. His pedigree is unexceptionable, and may be seen below.

The greatest care will be taken of the Mares sent to this Horse, and extensive pastures will be provided gratis—but I will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, March 4, 1793.

PEDIGREE.

DARLINGTON, a bay Horse, five years old this Spring, was got by CLOTHIER, his dam by HIGHFLYER, his grandam by LITTLE JOHN, late the property of W'm Constable, Esq. and bred by Mr. Wilkinson, of Thorpe, near Bernard Castle, *York-Shire*, was got by the Duke of Bolton's Little John, and his dam by Snake. CLOTHIER was got by Matchem, his dam by Regulus, which was called Riot, and was a very good racer; his grandam by Blaze, his great-grandam by Darley's Arabian, the Sire of Flying Childers, out of the dam of Castoway Woodcock. J. R. SMITH.

Northallerton, March 3, 1792. 190—t.l.m.

From the Maryland Journal, &c.

IN Messrs. Goddard and Angell's Paper of the 30th of October, the Public are informed that Col. Mercer had given a *full, explicit*, and direct answer to the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, calling on him to state what he really did say of him, if he had been misunderstood; but they are not yet informed whether Colonel Mercer disavows or justifies the charges he was understood to have made: I am induced, therefore, to observe, if the person who gave this information is sufficiently informed, and had consulted his candour, he would have found that justice to the Secretary required he should, by this time, have let the Public know, as I now do, that Colonel Mercer disavows his ever having impeached the integrity of the Secretary, or that he had charged him with being privately interested in the contract for supplying the western army with provisions, or that he had ever charged him with offering to him a bribe, or money, to vote for the assumption, and explicitly acknowledges what passed between him & the Secretary, on this subject, was altogether in jest, it being in the presence of Mr. Samuel Sterrett, & several other gentlemen; & Col. Mercer not only disavows that he had ever charged the Secretary with being privately interested in the purchases made by the Commissioners for buying up the public debt, but, in Colonel Mercer's own language to the Secretary, he says *he neither did, directly or indirectly, represent him as any wise pecuniarily concerned in purchasing or selling stock, or impeach his honour or honesty*: The public are also assured that General Hiester informed me, there was no foundation for the information Colonel Mercer alledged he had of General Hiester's being the author of the report that the opposition to Colonel Mercer's election could be traced up to the Secretary; and so far from it, that General Hiester had not himself heard of even any suggestion of such an opposition being instituted by the Secretary. This communication is rendered the more necessary, in justice to the public, it relating to an officer of theirs so highly entrusted, as well as in justice to the Secretary himself, since it has been circulated, in some parts of the state, that the Secretary *had admitted every one of the charges brought against him by Colonel Mercer*; and since others, as well as myself, understood Col. Mercer very differently, indeed, from what he now states to the Secretary to have been said by him, respecting several of these subjects; and it affords also, I hope, a laudable gratification thus to be enabled to assure the public that I have not been mistaken in the high opinion I had formed of the Secretary's honour and integrity, from a personal acquaintance with him, and the impeaching of which, at least as I understood Col. Mercer, was one of the principal inducements for taking a part against him in the late election.

DAVID ROSS.

March 2, 1793.

PARIS, December 27.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, the unfortunate Louis was brought to the bar of the National Convention, accompanied by the Mayor of Paris, and several others—Being required by the President to make his ultimate defence, he answered, that "his defence would be read to them by his counsel". M. de Seze, his counsel, then began, and continued reading his defence for several hours, of which the following is an abstract:

"Citizen Representatives of the Nation, the moment is then arrived, in which Louis, accused in the name of the French people, and surrounded by his Counsel which humanity and the law have given him, is about to deliver his justification. Even the silence with which we are surrounded, informs me that the day of justice has succeeded to the day of presumption and prejudgment. The misfortunes of Kings have something much more affecting and more sacred than those of other men; and he who once occupied the most brilliant throne in the universe, ought to excite the most powerful interests. You have called him into the midst of you, and he is come, with calmness, with dignity, strong in his innocence, supported by the testimony of a whole life. He has discovered to you such to be his thoughts, by discussing, without preparation, without examination, charges which he could not foresee, and offering an extemporary defence.—Louis could only tell you of his innocence; I come to prove it. Would that this circle could increase till the whole multitude of citizens, who have received a dreadful impression against him, could be contained in it, that they might form a different opinion! Louis knows that Europe expects, with impatience, the judgment which you shall give; he knows, that posterity will, one day, investigate it; but he considers only his contemporaries. Like him, we forget posterity; and see only the present moment."

M. de Seze then said, that the question might be considered in two points of view, either with respect to Louis before or after his acceptance of the constitution. The nation, he admitted, was the sovereign, and was free to give itself what form of government it pleased; but the nation itself could not exercise its own sovereignty, and must, therefore, delegate it. In 1789 the nation chose a monarchical government, and decreed the inviolability of its chief. He then shewed, that the forfeiture of the throne was the only punishment to which the King, according to the constitution, could be subject; and that it was only for crimes committed after this destitution, that he could be tried, like other citizens. Either the crimes of which Louis was accused, were held crimes by the constitutional act, and of course, if proved, were to be punished according to that act, or they were not to be found in it; and were, therefore, not to be punished at all.

He would, however, admit, for argument's sake, that the crimes were all proved, and all mentioned in the constitutional act. What then was the punishment? The abdication of the throne. But it might be said, that the nation had already abolished the throne, so that there was no further punishment of Louis; were new laws to be made, applicable only to one man, and formed since the accusation itself?

If, however, Louis was to be deprived of his inviolability as a King, he must then, of course, have the right of being judged like a citizen; and in that case, where were the preservatory forms of trial decreed for citizens by the law? Where were the jurors, those hostages for the lives and honor of citizens? Where was the proportion of suffrages which the law had so wisely established? Where that silent ballot which included within the same urn, the opinion and conscience of the judge? "I speak to you," said M. de Seze, "with the freedom of a free man: I search among you for judges, and I see only accusers; you would give judgment upon Louis, and you have acculed him; you would try him, and you have already expressed your will.

"As to the charge of having wished to dissolve the National Assembly, was it forgotten that Louis had convoked is? Was it forgotten that during 150 years, Princes, more jealous of their authority, had constantly refused that convocation? Was it forgotten, that but for Louis—but for the numerous sacrifices to which he had consented, the audience could not then be sitting to deliberate upon the interests of the State?"

He would not then speak of the Memoir in which Talon was said to have the care of producing a counter revolution entrusted in part to him; but even upon an ordinary trial, could it be permitted that papers taken from a citizen, without an inventory and unsealed, by the invasion of his house, should be produced in the evidence against him? In some of these papers mention was made of money which had been expended; but even if it had been denied that this expense was for purposes of benevolence, could it be forgotten how easily kings were circumvented and deceived? The plan of a letter to La Fayette and Mirabeau was spoken of, but this letter had not been sent; and as to the letter of thanks to Bouille, the Constituent Assembly itself had voted thanks to that officer. But the words were still to be uttered which would immediately overthrow the whole series of accusations—they were these: "Subsequent to all these circumstances, Louis accepted the constitution. The constitution was the pact of alliance between the people and the king—there was no longer any contention—the past was forgotten.—What had been done subsequent to this acceptance was now to be examined.

"The constitution had not ordered the guarantee of the king for the Ministers; but, on the contrary, had commanded the responsibility of the ministers for the king; and even if the constitution was forgotten, the king and his ministers could not be both accused for the same acts. Louis had been accused of delaying the execution of the decree relative to Avingon—the minister Delessart had been acculed of the same thing.—Louis had been accused of not communicating intelligence of the treaty of Pilnitz; but was not that the province of the minister, even if it had been a public instead of a secret transaction? He had been reproached with the troubles of Nimes, Jales, and other places; but was the king to be answerable for all the troubles of a great revolution? The account given by Narbonne was laid to the charge of Louis; but had not the National Assembly itself declared, that Narbonne carried with him the regrets and the confidence of the nation? The surrender of Longwy and Verdun was imputed to him; but were not the inhabitants of these places the guilty persons? And who had appointed the commander of Verdun, who chose rather to die than to yield?—Was it not Louis?"

M. de Seze pursued his speech with much perspicuity, contending and shewing, that either Louis had no knowledge of the circumstances with which he was charged, or that they were not criminal; or that he could not be held responsible for them; or that, if responsible, the punishment could not justly or even lawfully be greater than deposition.

With respect to the affair of the 10th of August, he argued, that the king had made no preparation for the defence of his own palace; that the constitutional magistrates were with him, and that one of those read the article of the law which authorized the opposition of force to force; that when he was invited to the Assembly, he went there, and that the battle did not commence till an hour afterwards. It had been said by many deputies in the convention, that they had assisted in producing the events of that day: If then, they had been premeditated, how could Louis be acused of them: Louis, who had never given a sanguinary order; who, at Varennes, chose rather to return a captive than to expose the life of one man; who, on the 20th June, refused every sort of defence, and chose rather to remain alone in the midst of his people? Louis, of whom history would be heard to say, that during a reign of twenty years he had borne only an example of humanity, justice and economy? who had abolished servitude in his dominions, who, when the people wished for liberty, gave it them?

There was here some murmur; but the counsel went through several other articles of the accusatory act, which it is less material to notice here, and admonished the convention that history would judge their judgment.

At the conclusion of the speech Louis rose and said, "Citizens, the means of my defence have been just exposed to you; I shall not resume them. In speaking to you, perhaps for the last time, I declare that my conscience reproaches me with nothing. My defenders have said only the truth.

"My heart is torn when I perceive myself suspected of having wished to shed the blood of the people, and especially of being the author of what passed on the 10th of August. I avow that the multiplied proofs of my love for the people, seem to me sufficient to remove from me this charge, and to prove that I have not feared to expose myself that blood might be saved."

After answering several questions relative to some keys found at the Garde Meuble, of which he declared ignorance, Louis retired, with calmness, only shedding a few tears—A decree was then instantly passed that he should be reconducted to the Temple—several other decrees were also passed, relative to signing the defence by himself and counsel, &c. the remainder of this day's discussion was very tumultuous, owing principally to the question, Shall the King be capitally convicted or not?

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

CONGRESS.

Saturday last the second House of Representatives of the United States closed its second session, and adjourned without day.—In the early part of the session, business moved with no great celerity—but towards the close, a number of very essential and important acts were passed—the benefit of which will be experienced by the Agricultural, Mechanical, and commercial Interests of our Country—while the public Revenue will be increased, without any additional public burthens.

Two of the great Departments of State have been scrutinized in the course of the session—and though at this early period in the existence of the Government, the best feelings of the human mind revolt from the idea of corruption in its administration, or the smallest deviation from the strict line of rectitude and honour, on the part of its public functionaries, yet it must afford heartfelt satisfaction to every lover of his country, and its glorious Constitution, to find, on the severest investigation, prosecuted by the first *abilities*, that in the opinion of a very large majority, not a spot or wrinkle was found to sully the official conduct of the high and responsible characters concerned. May the day be far, far distant, when similar investigations, even though instituted by the sacred jealousy of patriotism, shall terminate in a less favourable result!

Thirty-two acts were passed during the session.

We hear from Cape Francois that another engagement took place between the whites and negroes on or about the latter end of January. The negroes being beaten, and closely pursued, took shelter in the cane fields, which being set on fire on all sides by the whites, near 1000 negroes perished in the flames.

An American gentleman, lately arrived from France, where he had every opportunity, and spared no pains to collect the best information, communicates the most agreeable accounts from that quarter. The city of Paris was in a state of perfect tranquillity, and under the strictest police; the military under exact discipline, the order in the Convention great, considering the number of its members, the natural vivacity of the French, and the unbounded variety of business they have to transact. La Fayette, he also informs, meets with good treatment in his confinement.

When the January packet left England, it was currently reported in London, that the trial of Louis the XVIth was finished, and he found guilty. That he is to be retained prisoner to the end of the war, and afterwards, with his family, to be banished forever from the republic.

It is stated in authentic accounts from the western country, that the savages in general, west of the Ohio, are determined for war unless the United States will, by an act of the supreme legislature, relinquish all claim to the territory N. W. of that river; and that they are determined to continue hostilities until the event of the proposed treaty, to be held at Sandusky in May next, is known; and that if it is not agreeable to their wishes, they will pay no respect to it. The same accounts say, that the British still continue to supply the hostile Indians with every necessary for carrying on the war, which they say is in consideration of the Indian trade. It is added, that if the north western territory *is relinquished*, the British stand ready to purchase it from the natives, and thereon erect a new province.

From a Correspondent.

A Theatre is now erected in Charleston, S. C. in consequence of a repeal of a former prohibitory law of the legislature of that state; and we hear strenuous exertions are shortly to be made in Boston for a like repeal of the law in force against stage exhibitions in that state. Under judicious management, there is no doubt but a theatre might be rendered morally instructive and innocently entertaining, even in a democratic government; at the same time it is true that many plays, now in high vogue, ought to undergo a sentence of expulsion, as ill adapted to inculcate that virtuous simplicity, humility of demeanor and love of equal liberty which ought alike to actuate governors and governed in a pure and virtuous republic. If on the American stage, we are to be entertained with dramatic productions exhibiting the theatrical foppery of fretful, passionate kings, pouting queens, rakish princes, and flirting princesses, knavish ministers and peevish secretaries, lamenting misfortunes in which the bulk of mankind are no way concerned; daggering, poisoning, or hanging themselves for grievances that are purely imaginary—better that we were without them.—Regal conquests, and the struggles of regal ambition, the base plots of aristocracy, and the splendid feats of military butchers, are by no means proper subjects for an American stage, except only when held up as objects of public abhorence and detestation. But even in such case, scenes of this kind are dangerous, as the false glare of valourous achievement, and the deceptive colourings of poetic art,

too frequently lead the unſuſpecting auditor to a ſort of tacit approbation, a tear of condolence, or a ſigh of ſympathy with the *royal*, the *noble*, or the *heroic* ſufferer. Few ſtage exhibitions can, indeed, be uſeful in any degree, except ſuch as inculcate an obſervance of the moral and ſocial duties, or in ſome ſhape tend to better the heart, without vitiating the underſtanding by an overſtrained addreſs to the fancy. It has ever been the policy of *miniſters of ſtate*, in all monarchical governments, or *governments verging towards monarchy*, to create, and countenance *alluring amuſements*, in order to prevent *the people* from thinking. A few years ago, when parties ran high in England, Garrick was employed by the government to give a jubilee, in honour of Shakeſpeare, at Stratford upon Avon. The ſcheme ſucceeded beyond expectation. Wilkes and liberty were neglected, and for a long time nobody meddled with politics. To the ſame purpoſe the celebrated dancer, *Veſtris*, was afterwards imported; I forget whether from France or Italy, and for ſome years danced away every political idea of the Engliſh nation. The old deſpotic French government, when it found itſelf going, made an effort to divert the people with *balloons*, and for ſome time the project ſeemed to take, but finally failed of ſucceſs; and both French and Americans have ſince ſhewed the world, that they know how to enjoy rational amuſement without ſurrendering up the faculty of *thinking* to certain gentlemen, who, from time to time, have kindly (though rather officiouſly) offered to take the trouble off their hands.

The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, on Monday laſt, previous to his taking the oath of office, delivered the following Addreſs:

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I am again called upon by the voice of my country, to execute the functions of its Chief Magiſtrate. When the occaſion proper for it ſhall arrive, I ſhall endeavour to expreſs the high ſenſe I entertain of this diſtinguiſhed honor, and of the confidence which has been repoſed in me, by the people of united America.

Previous to the execution of any official act of the Preſident, the Conſtitution requires an oath of office. This oath I am now about to take; and in your preſence—that if it ſhall be found during my adminiſtration of the government, I have in any inſtance violated willingly, or knowingly, the injunction thereof, I may (beſides incurring conſtitutional puniſhment) be ſubject to the upbraidings of all who are now witneſſes of the preſent ſolemn ceremony.

BALTIMORE, March 5.

Yeſterday arrived here from Cadiz, Captain Albert Smith, of the brig Apollo, which place he left the 17th of January.

Capt. Smith has favoured us with the following intereſting and important advices, viz. That Spain was making great preparations for war againſt France, which was hourly expected to be declared, and which would undoubtedly take place—That it was currently reported, that 4000 Spaniſh troops had deſerted to the French; and that the commander of the French army of the frontiers was anxious to proceed to Madrid, not having met any enemy that could withſtand him—That the officers of the Spaniſh navy, without exception, were ordered on board, and that orders were iſſued to all the troops then about Cadiz and in garriſon, to be in complete readineſs to march at a moment's notice, ſuppoſed to be deſtined to the frontiers—That 14,000 Portugueſe troops were actually embarked, who together with ten ſail of the line, were to ſail for Cadiz in a ſhort time—That the Britiſh ſhips were making great exertions to leave that port—That American ſhips and flags were in great demand by the French factors, and that previous to Capt. Smith's ſailing, there had been two American veſſels chartered, at a very high rate, for France—That the evening before he ſailed, a private expreſs had arrived with diſpatches to the Engliſh Conſul; for what purpoſe was not known.

[*Now, Americans, milk the Cows.*]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cork, to his correſpondent in this town, dated the 10th of January, 1793.

"This country and England are at preſent are in a ſtate of perturbation; the people publicly diſapprove of abuſes that have crept into the conſtitution, and the conduct of the miniſtry, particularly ſince Paine's Rights of Man has made its apprarance, almoſt every one has turned politician; they complain of unjuſt repreſentation, and miniſterial influence, which by the by is gone beyond all bounds. This very year there has been twelve thouſand per annum in penſions added to the Iriſh liſt. The Papiſts likewiſe inſiſt, in poſitive terms, to have all the penal laws againſt them aboliſhed; for which purpoſe, they have convened a national meeting in Dublin, and have choſen a number of delegates to form plans for carrying their deſigns into effect. Moſt of the corporated towns have adviſed their conſtituents to oppoſe ſuch innovations, and have publiſhed reſolutions to that effect. What the end will be, the Almighty only knows! It ſeems they have a promiſe from the Engliſh miniſter that has encouraged them to take ſuch ſteps, which it is ſuppoſed he has done to ſtrengthen his influence. Societies are forming faſt here, and in every other town, to preſerve their rights it is ſuppoſed, more than to preſerve public order. England too is in a ſtate of fermentation, they are arming faſt, it is ſuppoſed to go to war with France—the people are totally averſe to falling out with France—they have declared, by printed reſolutions, they will not ſupport a war againſt a people fighting for their liberty. Government are ſo alarmed, they are taking every ſtep to ſtrengthen their hands; the parliament is called three weeks before the appointed time; they have planted cannon on the tower, are raiſing a militia, and are ſtrengthening all their places of defence; the conſequences are ſo ſome meaſure felt already, as credit is greatly hurt and a damp in trade and buſineſs, that is, what is carried on between the two kingdoms."

FREDERICKSBURG, March 7.

On Monday evening laſt, a man of the name of Craine, ſkipper of a ſmall veſſel in this port, met an unfortunate and untimely end. A writ had been iſſued againſt him, for aſſaulting and beating the maſter of a veſſel lying in the river, which he would not ſuffer to be executed upon him; in conſequence of which the ſheriff ſummoned ſundry perſons to aſſiſt in taking him. On their entering the houſe where he was, he diſcharged a piſtol at the ſheriff, which happily miſſed him, and immediately a ſcuffle enſued, wherein he received a wound, of which he died in about an hour.

ALEXANDRIA, March 14.

Extract of a letter from London, December 24, 1792, received at Philadelphia.

"On Friday evening laſt died Mr. Rumſay, of Maryland. On the evening before, while ſitting with ſome members of the ſociety for encouraging Britiſh arts, ſciences and manufactures (who, from the high opinion they entertained of his genius, had frequently conſulted him at their meetings) he complained of a ſudden pain in his head, and, reſting it on his hand on the table, in an inſtant became apparently lifeleſs. Medical aid being immediately had, a vein was opened, and ſymptoms of life returned; he was put into a warm bed, under the care of a good nurſe, who adminiſtered the remedies which were preſcribed by the moſt eminent of the faculty. But this diſorder baffled their ſkill, and though nothing was left unattempted, that could be deviſed to reſtore him, he expired in a few hours, without ſtruggle, and without having recovered the free uſe of his ſpeech or faculties.

"As the ſeat of his malady was in his head, after his death it was opened. What I had before conjectured, now became confirmed—that, overplied with energies of thinking, ſome of the veſſels of the brain were fairly worn out. Accordingly, there had happened a rupture of one of them, which was manifeſtly the immediate cauſe of his death. This day he is to be decently interred near Weſtminſter Abbey.

"Unaided by education, unacquainted with thoſe rudiments of ſcience, that are furniſhed by books or taught by maſters, his mind ſeemed to be, as it were, endued with the elementary principles of mechanics. Of the moſt intricate combinations of theſe, he had almoſt intuitive perceptions. Theories, the moſt complicated, ſprung up ſpontaneouſly and correctly in his thoughts; and by dint of inceſſant reſearch, invention, and experiments, he would reduce them to practice, and ſhape them to purpoſes of utility. Beſides ſeveral ſubordinate proofs of his ingenuity and ſtrength of original invention, he has finiſhed his nautical ſteam engine. He had compleated its mechaniſm, and aſcertained, beyond all doubt, its important and effectual agency in the impulſion of ſhips through the water, privately in the preſence of a few of his intimates.

"On the day of his deceaſe, Sir Joſeph Banks, and others, eminent for their ſkill and reputation in ſcience, were to have been invited to witneſs an exhibition of this experiment. I truſt I have good grounds for believing that a diſcovery that may be rendered ſo beneficial to the navigation of our immenſe and rapid rivers, will not become extinct, but ſurvive its inventor.

"In a word, in Mr. Rumſay we have loſt a citizen the vigour and extent of whoſe intellect, in this particular department of moſt uſeful ſcience, has ſeldom been ſurpaſſed, and, according to many of the beſt judges here, very, very ſeldom equalled."

A very numerous meeting of inhabitants was held about the 10th of December laſt at Birmingham, in England, upon their preſent governmental affairs. Towards the concluſion of the meeting, an Aſs was dreſſed up in royal robes, and received numerous ſpecimens of that *baſe and degrading homage* which men in all paſt ages have been wont to pay to the (frequently aſinine) regal characters or their own ſpecies—In the evening, it was reſolved unanimouſly by the *people*, "that they would be no longer governed by *an Aſs*"—and immediately beheaded him.

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

Arrived.

Schooner Harriot,	Slacum,	St. Euſtatia.
Ship Ruby,	Johnſton,	George-Town.
Fair American,	Hadway,	Newbury-Port.
Sloop Betſy,	Rhodes,	Norfolk.

Sailed.

Ship Commerce,	Hammond,	Falmouth.

On Saturday, the 2d inſtant, both Houſes of the Supreme Legiſlature of the UnitedStates cloſed their ſeſſion. The next Congreſs is to meet (as fixed by the Federal Conſtitution) on the 1ſt Monday in December next.

The titles of the ſeveral acts, paſſed during this ſeſſion, are as follow:

1. An act concerning the regiſtering and recording of ſhips or veſſels.

2. An act to amend an act, entitled, "An act eſtabliſhing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," ſo far as reſpects the coinage of copper.

3. An act to provide for the allowance of intereſt on the ſum ordered to be paid by the reſolve of Congreſs, of the twenty-eighth of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, as an indemnity to the perſon therein named.

4. An act to continue in force for a limited time, and to amend the act, entitled, "An act providing the means of intercourſe between the United States, and foreign nations."

5. An act regulating foreign coins, and for other purpoſes.

6. An act relative to claims againſt the United States, not barred by any act of limitation, and which have not been already adjuſtged.

7. An act reſpecting fugitives from juſtice, and perſons eſcaping from the ſervice of their maſters.

8. An act for enrolling and licenſing ſhips or veſſels to be employed in the coaſting trade and fiſheries, and for regulating the ſame.

9 An act providing compenſation to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

10. An act to repeal part of a reſolution of Congreſs, of the twenty-ninth day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, reſpecting the inhabitants of Poſt Saint Vincents.

11. An act to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts; and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpoſe.

12. An act to authoriſe the Comptroller of the Treaſury to ſettle the account of Thomas Wiſhart, late a lieutenant in the army of the United States.

13. An act to authoriſe the adjuſtment of a claim of Joſeph Henderſon againſt the United States.

14. An act making proviſion for the perſons therein mentioned.

15. An act for repealing the ſeveral impoſt laws of the United States, ſo far as they may be deemed to impoſe a duty on uſeful beaſts imported for breed.

16. An act in addition to and alteration of the act, entitled, "An act to extend the time limited for ſettling the accounts of the United States with the individual ſtates."

17. An act to regulate the claims to invalid penſions.

18. An act making appropriations for the ſupport of government for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

19. An act to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes.

20. An act to aſcertain the fees in admiralty proceedings in the diſtrict courts of the United States, and for other purpoſes.

21. An act making an appropriation to defray the expenſe of a treaty with the Indians north-weſt of the Ohio.

22. An act in addition to the act, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States."

23. An act to alter the times and places of holding the circuit courts in the Eaſtern Diſtrict, and in North-Carolina, and for other purpoſes.

24. An act ſupplementary to the act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties impoſed by law on goods, wares and merchandiſe, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels."

25. An act providing for the payment of the firſt inſtalment due on a loan made of the bank of the United States.

26. An act for extending the time for receiving on loan that part of the domeſtic debt of the United States which may not be ſubſcribed, prior to the firſt day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

27. An act ſupplementary to the act for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of light-houſes, beacons, buoys and public piers.

28. An act providing an annual allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer.

29. An act for the relief of Elijah Boſtwick.

30. An act making certain appropriations therein mentioned.

31. An act making addition to the compenſation of certain public officers,—and

32. An act for the relief of Simeon Thayer.

☞ *The Printers requeſt their Subſcribers to excuſe the late appearance of the Paper To-day, occaſioned by the indiſpoſition of the Workmen.*

EXTRAORDINARY FACT.

From a London Paper.

Saturday a cutler, in the City Road, undertook, for a wager of five ſhillings, to hold by the ſpokes of a carriage wheel, while it turned round for a given diſtance.

A hackney coach was in conſequence procured, and he placed himſelf on the outſide of the wheel, holding the ſpokes with his knees and hands, and in this poſition continued from the Angle at Iſlington, to the Turnpike, the coachman driving for the moſt part of the way with great velocity.

At the Turnpike he leaped from the wheel when in motion; and when the horſes were in a ſmart canter, reſumed his ſtation on his return, eating, with much compoſure, an orange.

Near a thouſand perſons were aſſembled on the occaſion, and a conſiderable ſubſcription made for the man, whoſe wife and five children were among the ſpectators.

ACCOUNT *of the* RUSSIAN LAMB.

THE moſt extraordinary of the curioſities of Little Tartary is, the Lamb of Muſcovy, which grows between theſe two great rivers, the Don and the Wolga. This plant is remarkable for poſſeſſing a great portion of the animal nature. It is for this reaſon called the Animal Plant; as alſo Zoophytes; and, in the Ruſſian language, Bonnares.

The fruit is of the ſize of a gourd, or melon: It has the figure of a ſheep, all the limbs of which are diſcoverable. It is faſtened to the earth by the navel, upon a ſtalk of two feet in length. It always leans towards the graſs, and the plants that grow round it; and changes its place as much as the ſtump will ſuffer.

When the fruit comes to maturity, its ſtalk dies; it is covered with a hairy ſkin, frizzled like that of a lamb juſt born, and this ſkin ſerves it as a fur to defend it from the cold.

It is further obſerved, that this plant never dies till it can no longer find any graſs to nouriſh it. The fruit yields a juice like blood, when it is taken from the ſtalk; and has the taſte of mutton.

The Wolf is as fond of this plant as of real mutton; and the Muſcovites make uſe of it, in order to ſurpriſe thoſe animals.

THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.

A Strolling Company of Comedians, having, in one of their Excurſions, loſt, by ſome little misfortune, their principal Actor, gave out their next day's Bill in theſe words:

"On Monday will be preſented the Tragedy of *Hamlet, Prince of Denmark*—The part of *Hamlet*—for that night—to be left out.

STANZAS ON AN OLD DOG.

BY ———.

My faithful Rattler now grows old,
His eyes are dim, his teeth are gone,
He trembles to the winter's cold,
And turns him from his fav'rite bone.

I new him once ſo fleet and ſtrong,
When, yelping to the morning ſky,
Through fields and meadows all day long
His feat unwearied ſeem'd to fly.

I knew him once, when beauty's ſmile
And beauty's hand my dog careſs'd,
When I ſtood envying all the while,
And wiſh'd to be like Rattler bleſs'd:

But now his rheumy eyes ſo weak,
His cough, which rends him to the heart,
The tendereſt ſupplication ſpeak,
And ſay, we very ſoon muſt part.

If I neglect him whilſt the blood
Permits his flattering heart to move,
May Laura, beautiful and good,
To me deny her wonted love!

What he requires, myſelf may want,
Pity's ſoft eye, and Friendſhip's care,
If gracious Heaven vouchſafe to grant
That age may ſilver o'er my hair.

She too, pure object of my love,
When youth begins to ſteal away,
May want affection to remove
The gloom of life's departing day.

Then, Rattler, lay thee down in peace;
A fleecy rug ſhall keep thee warm;
Thy maſter's kindneſs ne'er ſhall ceaſe,
Nor aught ſhall do my fav'rite harm.

And, when thy clouded eyes are cloſ'd,
And nature takes the life ſhe gave,
Beneath a garden turf repoſ'd,
We'll place thee in a quiet grave.

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY.

A Teacher is wanted to take charge of the Mathematical School. He will be required to teach Engliſh, grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, and the ſeveral Branches of Mathematics.

Ample vouchers, reſpecting the moral character of the Candidate, will be obviouſly neceſſary.

Application by Letter, (Poſt Paid) or in perſon, will be attended to by the Subſcribers or any one of them.

JAMES MUIR, *Pres.*
STEPHEN COOKE,
S. HANSON, *of Sam.* } *Viſitors.*

March 14, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And Poſſeſſion given immediately,

A Three-ſtory BRICK TENEMENT, on Union-Street, with two rooms on each floor, and a cellar under the whole.—For Terms apply to

ELIZABETH COPPER, or
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

Alexandria, March 14, 1793. 190—3w.

THE Subſcriber takes the liberty to inform the Public that a ſpeedy Paſſage may be had at *Hooe's Ferry* acroſs Occoquan River, as the Boat and Hands are now attending for the quick paſſage of all perſons who may have a deſire to paſs---and further informs the Public that a Public Road is opened from Alexandria to the ſaid Ferry, and from the ſaid Ferry to Dumfries.

JOHN HOOE.

March 14, 1793. 190—3w.

IN purſuance of two Deeds from the late Mr. *William Hunter*, jun. to the ſubſcriber, one dated the fifth day of February, in the year 1791, for ſecuring the Payment of £. 399 : 12 : 4, lawful money of Virginia, with intereſt thereupon from that date; and the other, dated the ninth day of February, in the ſame year, for ſecuring the payment ment of £. 452 : 3 : 6, lawful money of Virginia, with intereſt thereupon from the date thereof—I ſhall expoſe to Sale, for *ready-Money*, at Public Auction, at the Public Ferry-Landing, in this Town, on the 20th day of next month, at 12 o'clock, one undivided Moiety of the FERRY-LANDING and FERRY, at the Town of Alexandria, over and acroſs the *River Patowmack* to the Maryland Shore—Alſo one undivided Moiety of the WHARF adjoining thereunto, and of the WAREHOUSE, ſituated on part of ſaid Wharf, together with all the advantages and hereditaments thereunto reſpectively appertaining; which ſaid Moieties of the Ferry-Landing and Ferry, and Wharf, with the Appurtenances, were ſold and conveyed by Mr. *John Alliſon* to the ſaid *William Hunter*, jun. Upon Payment of the purchaſe-money, I ſhall make conveyances of all the right and title veſted in me by the ſaid deeds of truſt. WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, Feb 12, 1793 186—t.d.s.

J. Murray & Co.

Inform all thoſe concerned, that they have left the few accounts, yet unſettled in their Books, with Meſſrs. *Murrays & Wheaton*, who are ready to pay any legal demands againſt *J. M. & Co.* by whom it is earneſtly ſolicited that all arrears due them, may be paid to Meſſrs. *Murrays & Wheaton*—who have for Sale, a MAHOGANY CHEST of DRAWERS and DESK.

Alexandria, July 26, 1792 157—t. f.

EARTHEN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE ſubſcriber has lately, at a very conſiderable expenſe, erected a MANUFACTORY of EARTHEN WARE in this Town, which he now carries on, on a very extenſive plan, where Merchants and others may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and their orders carefully executed. He flatters himſelf that the quality of his ware is, and will conſtantly be, equal to any made in Philadelphia or elſewhere, and that his aſſiduity to pleaſe, and the goodneſs of his ware, will enſure him the patronage of all thoſe who wiſh to encourage home manufactures. He has alſo for ſale, at his houſe, the upper end of Prince Street, a large aſſortment of CHINA, QUEEN's WARE and GLASS.

HENRY PIERCY.

Alexandria, Oct. 31, 1792. 171—t. f.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

ELEVEN thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-three and three fourth acres at Catoctan. Reference being had to this paper under date of the 12th inſtant, a full deſcription of theſe lands may be ſeen, alſo the terms, title, &c.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

January 13, 1792. 130—t.f.

George Town, Dec. 4, 1792.

☞ CONSTANT attendance will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal buildings, or by a perſon properly authorized by them, at their office, in George-Town, from the firſt day of April to the firſt day of May next, to execute aſſignments and allotments of lands in the *City of Waſhington*.—The proprietors thereof, whoſe lands have been conveyed in truſt, or ſubjected by the act of Aſſembly—"concerning the *Territory* of *Columbia* and the *City of Waſhington*," to the terms and conditions of the deeds in truſt of lands in the City, are requeſted to attend, that allotments may be made by agreement; for the Commiſſioners, after the firſt day of May next, will proceed to make allotments agreeably to the directions of the above-recited act of Aſſembly.—The other proprietors are hereby informed that proceſs will iſſue after the firſt day of May next to have their lands valued, if the ſame are not conveyed on the uſual terms before that time.—For the convenience of ſuch proprietors, deeds will be left at Annapolis with Mr. THOMAS BUCHANAN; at Baltimore with Mr. ARCHIBALD ROBINSON; at Upper Marlbrough with Mr. DAVID CRAWFORD and at George-Town with

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clk to the Com'rs*

179—3m.

TO BE LET,

The Warehouſe

Occupied by the Subſcriber.

JOHN GILL.

Alexandria, Nov. 22, 1792. 174—t. f.

FOR SALE,

THE LOT and STORE-HOUSES, lately occupied by Mr. *Humphrey Barnes*, in Port-Tobacco. For terms apply to ſaid *Barnes*, at that place, or the ſubſcriber, in this Town. R. T. HOOE.

Alexandria, May 9, 1792. 146—t. f.

Land for Sale.

FOR SALE,

In Prince-William County,

BETWEEN five and ſix thouſand Acres of LAND, the property of the ſubſcribers. This land lies near, and adjoining to, Occoquan River, and will be laid off in lots to ſuit purchaſers, and good titles will be made thereto by the ſaid ſubſcribers. For terms, &c. apply to *William Veale*, jun. at Neabſco Furnace, who is appointed our agent to ſell the ſame.

JOHN TAYLOE,
PRESLY THORNTON.

February 14, 1793. 186—2m.

Bryan Hampſon,

At his STORE, in FAIRFAX-STREET,

HAS FOR SALE,

OLD MADEIRA WINE,

Sherry	do.
Port	do.
Malaga	do.
Particular Teneriffe	do.
Liſbon	do.

Old Spirits,
Hyſon Tea of the beſt quality,
Hyſon-Skin do. do.
Souchong do. do.
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Barley in bags, or per pound,
Jar and Box Raiſins,
Sweet Oil of the beſt quality,
Almonds and Filbert Nuts,
Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger and Nutmegs,
White and brown Soap,
Caſtile do.
Beſt Velvet Corks, Fig-Blue,
Lemons, and a great many other articles in the Grocery Line, which will be ſold low for Caſh.

Alexandria, May 10, 1792. 146.—t.f.

JUST RECEIVED, BY

L. Bent & Co.

And for Sale, at their Store, Corner of Fairfax and Prince Streets,

EXCELLENT GREEN TEA in cheſts,
COFFEE in barrels,
BROWN SUGAR in hhds. and barrels,
LOAF SUGAR,
WEST-INDIA RUM,
CHOCOLATE in boxes,
SOAL-LEATHER,
BEEF,
GIN in caſes,
CANDLES in boxes,
100 hhds. STONE LIME,
QUEEN'S WARE in crates, well aſſorted,
A few pieces of IRISH LINEN,
A great variety of STUFF SHOES,
An aſſortment of low-priced WOOLLENS
And many other articles, which will be ſold wholeſale or retail, on eaſy terms.

Alex. Dec. 24, 1791. 179—t. f.

CITY of WASHINGTON, *Jan.* 7, 1793.

A Number of LOTS in this City will be offered for Sale, at Auction, by the Commiſſioners, on the 17th day of September next. One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue at three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, "concerning the Territory of Columbia and the City of Waſhington."

Be it enacted, That any foreigner may, by deed or will hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid territory which lies within this ſtate, in the ſame manner as if he was a Citizen of this ſtate; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to, and be inherited by, his heirs and relations, as if he and they were citizens of this ſtate: *Provided* that no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.

183—

A Dwelling-Houſe and Warehouſe TO LET.

THE houſe is 28 feet 4 inches in front, 40 feet deep, and three ſtories high, well and ſubſtantially built, with a kitchen & ſmoke-houſe adjoining, and an extenſive dry cellar, of eight feet depth, under the whole except the ſmoke-houſe, accommodated with a yard, ſtables and a carriage-houſe.——The warehouſe is three ſtories high, of ſtone to the height of two ſtories, and divided into twelve apartments, all private, of which one is a counting-room. Theſe are offered to be rented, and any part of the ſubſcriber's vacant ground, of which he is willing to diſpoſe of ſome lots on Water, Patowmack, Union, or Wolfe Streets, by an abſolute ſale.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

Alexandria, Sept. 13, 1792. 164—t.

I WILL ſtore FLOUR any length of time, for *ſix pence* per Barrel, and in caſe I buy it, no ſtorage will be charged.

I have LANDS in Kentuckey, which I will exchange for Lands in Hampſhire, Frederick, Berkeley, Loudon, Fairfax, or Prince-William Counties.

R. T. HOOE.

Alexandria, Sept. 12, 1792. 164—t.

Lands for Sale.

The Subſcriber has for Sale the following Tracts of LANDS, viz:

ONE Tract, containg 684 Acres, in Hampſhire County and State of Virginia, lying on the North-River of Cape-Capon, 28 miles from the Town of Winchester, on the public Road leading from the ſaid Town to Rumney. The greateſt part of the Land is bottom, and very rich, a large proportion of which is improved Meadow. There are on it a DWELLING-HOUSE and KITCHEN, with STONE CHIMNIES, and a good APPLE-ORCHARD. It is remarkably well adapted to raiſing ſtock, as there is a very extenſive range; and its public ſituation, with the advantage of a very fine Spring, renders it a very eligible ſtand for a Tavern, which is much wanted on that road—One other Tract, lying 10 miles diſtant from the one laſt mentioned, upon the ſame River, containing 431 Acres. This has the advantage of a fine MILL-SEAT, which makes it very valuable in that part of the country, where Mill-Seats are very ſcarce. There are tolerable improvements on it, and a great part of the Land is under cultivation. The Lands will be ſhewn to any perſon willing to purchaſe by Col. *Elias Poſton*, or Mr. *James Carruthers*, who live near them, and the terms made known by the Subſcriber, living in Alexandria.

JAMES CRAIK.

Alexandria, Feb. 5, 1793. 185—6w.

The Subſcriber offers for Sale

A TRACT of good LIME-STONE LAND, containing about 190 acres, in *Berkeley County*, within a few hundred yards of the main road leading from *Martinſburg* to *Winchester*, and computed to be 12 miles from each: Whereon is erected one of the moſt valuable MERCHANT MILLS in the ſtate of Virginia, on the waters of *Mill-Creek*, a copious and never-failing ſtream. The MILL-HOUSE is large and commodious, built of STONE; two OVER-SHOT WATER-WHEELS, 19 feet high, with 6 feet head of water; two pair of FRENCH BURRS, one 4 feet 4 inches, the other 5 feet in Diameter; two SUPERFINE CLOTHS, of a ſuperior quality; double ROLLING SCREEN, HOPPER-BOY, and every other apparatus, in complete order, for making Merchant Work. It is now manufacturing 150 barrels per week, beſides an extenſive run of country work, and might, with a very ſmall expenſe, be made to manufacture 250 barrels per week.—This valuable property is ſituated in the Garden of Berkeley County, & in the heart of the fineſt Wheat Country in all America.

The Land is good for raiſing Wheat or Corn, and a conſiderable quantity of Meadow may be made; the buildings are good and convenient, and a never-failing ſpring of water near the dwelling-houſe. A good STILL HOUSE and new STILLS in complete order, with every other convenience for carrying on the MILLING and DISTILLING BUSINESS in a large and extenſive manner.—Mill-Creek is the moſt conſtant ſtream of water in *Berkeley-County*, and one half of the year the whole dependence is on the Mills ſituated thereon, for manufacturing the vaſt quantities of Flour ſent from this neighbourhood to the *Alexandria* and *Baltimore* Markets.—A conſiderable part of the purchaſe money may remain in the Purchaſer's hands for ſome time, by giving bond with approved ſecurity.—For further particulars apply to the Subſcriber on the Premiſes.

WINN WINSHIP.

Cedar Point, January 26, 1793.

184—3m.

TO BE RENTED

THE STORE adjoining to the Subſcribers, lately occupied by Meſſrs. *L. Bent & CO.*—For terms apply to

MURRAYS & WHEATON;

Who have juſt received,

AND FOR SALE,

PRIME & CARGO PORK; BEEF in barrels; COFFEE of an excellent quality in barrels; LOAF SUGAR in hogſheads and barrels; FLAX in bags; with other articles, as in a former Advertiſement.

Alexandria, Feb. 13, 1793. 186—t. f.

J. KERR

HAS FOR SALE,

AT HIS

BREWERY *and* DISTILLERY,

In ALEXANDRIA,

MILD ALE,

AND

TABLE-BEER,

In bottles, at *Half a Dollar* per dozen, delivered at any houſe in Town;

ALSO,

WHISKEY,

Of high proof and excellent flavour.

Alexandria, Feb. 20, 1793. 187—t. f.

☞ WANTED at this Office, an APPRENTICE to the Printing buſineſs. None need apply but ſuch as are under 15 Years of age, and can read, write and ſpell well.

☞ EDUCATION.

H. Wilbar,

Late MASTER of the STEINE-HOUSE ACADEMY, BRIGHTHELMSTON,

Begs Leave Reſpectfully to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that his ACADEMY will open on Monday next, the 21ſt Inſtant, at the Houſe of Mr. *Adam Bente*, near the Mall. His Pupils are taught, grammatically, the *Engliſh Language*; *Writing*, in all the faſhionable Hands; *Arithmetic*, in whole Numbers; *Fractions*, both Vulgar and Decimal; *the Extraction of the Roots*; *Duodecimals*, commonly called Croſs-Multiplication; and *Book Keeping*, after the Italian Method; at *Two Dollars* per Month—Pens and Ink included.

The Methods for inſtruction of youth are conſiderations of the moſt material conſequence, and merit the utmoſt attention of the teacher. Nothing ſhould be repreſented to them as difficult, or forced on them as an arduous taſk. A conſtant attention ſhould be had to their little difficulties, and they ſhould be aſſiſted in getting over them. Thus, inſtruction, being repreſented in it's moſt winning forms, cannot fail to incite a generous Emulation, by which alone the youthful mind is induced to exert itſelf. Nothing truly valuable can be attained by a too great ſeverity.

But, while care is thus taken to inform the mind, a proper attention to the deportment of the body muſt, by no means, be neglected; the one ſhould be an ornament to the other; and the moſt virtuous ſentiments united with the politeſt behaviour; at leaſt ſo as to render their manners eaſy to themſelves, and reſpectful to others—free from an awkward baſhfulneſs, on the one hand, and a rough, rude, and low familiarity, on the other.

This plan is not the viſionary theory of one unſkilled in the art of teaching, but the reſult of more than ten years experience; and is what Mr. *Wilbar* will aſſiduouſly purſue.

The diſcipline of his ſchool, and the ſupport of that authority which is ſo neceſſary for the preſervation of concord and good order, is maintained, not by inſpiring a ſlaviſh fear and dread, but by cultivating the eſteem and affection of the Pupils by the arts of reaſon, advice, and perſuaſion: And where theſe fail, by confinement from play the impoſition of a taſk, &c. &c.——Correction is the laſt reſource, and never made uſe of but in caſes of obſtinacy, or crimes of a vicious nature.

Alexandria, Jan. 1793. 182—t.

Thirty Pounds Reward,

RAN AWAY, from the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday the 26th inſtant, a dark *Mulatto Man*, named JEFF, 25 years old, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, has loſt an eye-tooth, and, I am told, the Jaw-tooth adjoining; he is very talkative, ſpeaks quick, and has a very ſprightly look; he profeſſes to be a Methodiſt, and perhaps can read a little; is a very ſenſible, artful fellow; he is a good waggoner, and underſtands all kinds of plantation-work well; had on a new ticklenburg ſhirt, with two metal buttons at the collar, a caſtor hat almoſt new, which has a ſmall brim and low crown, a brown ſhort-coat with white metal buttons, and one grayiſh ditto, a white corded jacket, yellow jean breeches, white yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, and old plated buckles; he had alſo an Iriſh linen ſhirt, about half worn, and patches on each ſholder:—He will, no doubt, endeavour to change his cloaths, and procure a paſs if poſſible. Whoever apprehends the above *Slave*, and ſecures him in gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall, if taken up within this State, receive *Fifteen Pounds* Reward, including what the law allows; and, if taken up out of the State, the above Reward; and, if brought home, I will, excluſive of the Reward, allow reaſonable expenſes.

EDWARD NORWOOD.

Elk Ridge Landing Ferry, Baltimore County, December 31, 1792. 182—t f.

Alexandria, October 24, 1792.

THE Books of accounts belonging to the late Partnerſhip of Dr. *William Brown*, deceaſed, and Dr. *Guſtavus B. Campbell*, having been put into my hands for collection, all perſons indebted to the ſaid Copartnerſhip are again requeſted, without delay, to ſettle their accounts with Mr. *James Ruſſell*, who is properly authorized to adjuſt them, and to give diſcharges; or with the ſubſcriber, and no other perſon.

CATHARINE BROWN.

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Blank Manifeſts, and the Law for the regulation of Seamen, to be had of the Printers.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanſon & Bond.